



Fig. 2.—Pod of *Acacia trachycarpa*. Black arrows indicate where seeds have been excised; clear arrows indicate where the seeds have not been removed (from Kenneally 6833).

—K. F. KENNEALLY Western Australian Herbarium and K. C. PIRKOPF, Nedlands.

**Second Australian Specimen of the Pintail Snipe (*Gallinago stenura*).—**

On January 8, 1979 Mr W. H. Butler collected a Pintail Snipe at Myarec Pool on the Maitland River near Karratha HS. Mr Butler kindly donated the specimen (and several other Pilbara birds and reptiles) to the Western Australian Museum.

This specimen (A15868) is similar in size to the first (*West. Aust. Nat.*, 13: 207). According to Mr Butler it was a male (testes 4 x 4 mm), weighed 107.6 g, and was 19 cm long in the flesh. Other measurements (in mm) are wing 131, tail 48, entire bill 63 and tarsus 31. The tail consists of 26 feathers, including on each side 8 narrow outer rectrices; the outermost rectrix is only 0.9 mm wide. In coloration, however, this specimen differs in no way from our series of *G. megala* (the first specimen had a darker tail). We therefore believe that the snipes visiting Western Australia can only be distinguished after counting the tail feathers and measuring the width of the outermost.

—G. M. STORR & R. E. JOHNSTONE, Western Australian Museum.

**Further southward spread of White-backed Swallow on Swan Coastal Plain.**—

Following the recent note by N. Kolichis (*W. Aust. Nat.*, 14: 131) concerning the spread of the White-backed Swallow (*Cteramoeca leucosternum*) southwards through the Swan Coastal Plain, I can report a further extension of range south to Lake Jandakot (Lake Forrestdale) on March 16, 1979. A single bird was present, calling its way through large numbers of Tree Martins (*Petrochelidon nigricans*) feeding over the lakebed.

It appears that in 13 years, the species has extended its range on the coastal plain by the span of the Perth metropolitan area, or about 40 km from Wanneroo to Forrestdale.

—PETER CURRY, Kelmscott.